and was rejected from evidence.)

JUDGE SIPPEL: Eighty-one.

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MR. Eight-one and 82 can be SEIVER: considered together, Your Honor, and I think these are problematic for Gulf Power, and if I could put this in context, if you recall, last October we were having a discussion about make ready, and one of the things that Gulf Power had represented, which we never challenged, is that there has not been an instance where make ready had been denied for any reason. Obviously putting aside nonpayment, but Gulf Power had not told any of the Complainants' and to understanding, we're not sure but we have not seen it of them telling any prospective attacher, "No, you can't attach, " or that, "No, we won't do make ready or a changeout."

And we attempted to come to some agreement on a stipulation, and that's the first exhibit, is 81, is the stipulation on make ready practices. This was an issue for us that was a problem because of an inability to come to an agreement, and it dropped by the wayside. We thought it was relevant for our

efforts in putting our trial brief together and for putting our proposed findings and conclusions that there were issues about whether or not Gulf Power was being reasonable or not, and I intended to use this when we are cross examining Gulf Power witnesses.

And perhaps I should have kept it back, but I wanted to have it come into evidence because I believe that it will be established an authenticated with the witnesses that Gulf Power presents as to the items that were proposed in the stipulation being true.

MR. LANGLEY: Well, Your Honor, we do object to these, and I'll start with the easiest reasons. First, they are statements between me and Mr. Seiver regarding a stipulation that we could never agree on. So it's almost like settlement negotiations to some extent.

We had tried to reach a stipulation, and we didn't. If we had reached a stipulation, we'd be talking about a different issue, how to handle that stipulation for the purposes of the evidentiary record, but that's not what happened.

1 So to the extent we had offered up something or they had offered up something in that 2 3 process, it has nothing to do with the factual issues 4 in this case. The same argument applies for both 81 5 and 82. 6 Also, these are hearsay. Neither Mr. 7 Seiver nor I are going to be on the stand, hopefully. 8 JUDGE SIPPEL: Don't worry about that. 9 MR. LANGLEY: So we don't think that these 10 come in. 11 JUDGE SIPPEL: Mr. Seiver. 12 MR. SEIVER: On Exhibit 82, Your Honor, 13 that, just to put it in perspective, that was when we 14 were discussing Your Honor's order of December '05 15 that we understood was going to be a compliance order 16 that would result in documents being produced with 17 respect to each of the poles that were identified by 50 for Gulf and 18 the parties, the 19 Complainants, given the fact that when we were looking for tens of thousands of poles in the files that were 20 21 being offered for review, a targeted number of poles

could be produced.

And if I was misled, I guess that's my fault, but as I read Your Honor's order, that was supposed to be produced. When nothing was produced, we came to Your Honor, and there were some statements made which I think were relevant to purposes of having a stipulation and an order, and then Your Honor recalls we moved for our own order and Your Honor characterized it as one sided, and I took that chance when it was denied, but some of the statements that made about documents' unavailability were impossible to find on a pole-by-pole basis is what I wanted to have established on the record.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Well, I mean, that's just too speculative. It's more relating to discovery than it is to the substantive merits here. You know, if you want to cite me for making mistakes on evidentiary or discovery rulings, I guess you can cite that in your brief to the Commission if it goes that far, but I just can't see pursuing it now.

MR. SEIVER: I wasn't looking at it for that reason at all, Your Honor. I mean, if any party has a problem with any of the interlocutory rulings,

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1	there's an appeal. You know, they'll be free to raise
2	that regardless of what orders or what statements have
3	been put into evidence.
4	My point was on the findability of the
5	documents on a pole-by-pole basis from Gulf's files.
6	JUDGE SIPPEL: Well, I'm not going to do
7	it. I mean, I'm going to reject that one on the basis
8	of relevance.
9	MR. SEIVER: Eighty-one and 82, Your
10	Honor, were together.
11	JUDGE SIPPEL: Yes, 81 and 82. I'm going
12	to make the formal ruling, but I'm going to reject
13	both of them.
14	Documents under Tabs 81 and 82 are
15	identified for the record at proposed exhibits,
16	Complainants' Exhibit 81 and 82, and for the reasons
17	stated these are rejected as evidence. Eighty-one and
18	82 are rejected.
19	(Whereupon, the documents
20	referred to were marked as
21	Complainants' Exhibit Nos. 81 and
22	82 for identification and were

1	rejected from evidence.)
2	JUDGE SIPPEL: That leaves 83.
3	MR. SEIVER: And 83, I understood there
4	was not an objection to from Gulf Power.
5	JUDGE SIPPEL: Is that correct?
6	MR. LANGLEY: That is correct.
7	JUDGE SIPPEL: The document in Tab 83 is
8	identified as proposed Exhibit 83, Complainants'
9	Exhibit 83. It is a supplemental filing regarding 50
10	pole identification, and it is received in evidence at
11	this time as Complainants' Exhibit 83.
12	(Whereupon, the document referred
13	to was marked as Complainants'
14	Exhibit No. 83 for identification
15	and was received in evidence.)
16	JUDGE SIPPEL: That is it in terms of
17	documents in the three volumes. Does that conclude
18	then your documentary submission, Mr. Seiver?
19	MR. SEIVER: I believe it does, Your
20	Honor. In fact, I'm not sure if we have anything
21	other than one other testimonial issue to trouble Your
22	Honor with today.

1 JUDGE SIPPEL: All right. I think that I 2 am anticipating. Does this have to do with witness 3 subpoenas? 4 MR. SEIVER: It does, Your Honor. 5 Okay. Well, what is the JUDGE SIPPEL: 6 state of that and where do we go from here on that? 7 Let me hear what you have to say. 8 MR. SEIVER: Your Honor, when we did our 9 direct case and our direct testimony, we included 10 deposition excerpts from the opposing party, from 11 witnesses that will be testifying as well12 apparently witnesses that will not be testifying here 13 at the hearing. And we also included some deposition 14 15 excerpts from the Complainants' witnesses which by Your Honor's direction were made available for 16 17 deposition in Pensacola on two days I believe it was 18 in February. We, in anticipation of their depositions 19 20 being designated or portions of the deposition being 21 designated by counsel for Gulf Power, did 22 designations as well. However, we should not have

1	included them as direct testimony or direct evidence
2	of our case-in-chief, but really as cross
3	designations, anticipated cross designations to Gulf
4	Power's designation.
5	However, regardless of how we characterize
6	them, Gulf Power wants each of the four gentlemen that
7	appear at the deposition to come to Washington for the
8	hearing. I said, "You had your chance at the
9	deposition to ask them what you needed to ask them,
LO	and it would be a burden, and I think it would unduly
L1	delay the hearing if they had to travel here for a
L2	purpose that I'm not sure meets the relevancy of the
L3	claim of full capacity poles and/or lost opportunity
L4	poles beyond anything they have already gotten in
L5	deposition or in the documents.
L6	JUDGE SIPPEL: These are witnesses
L7	well, let me ask Mr. Langley or Mr. Campbell.
L8	MR. CAMPBELL: I'm actually going to
L9	respond to that one, Your Honor.
20	JUDGE SIPPEL: Tell me who the witnesses
21	are, what it's about and
22	MR. CAMPBELL: The sequence is important,
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and I will address that. The witnesses are the Complainants' representatives that appeared for depositions. They are the parties to this proceeding. One is Mr. Burgess, and that is Bruce Burgess. The other one is Mark O'Ceallaigh, I believe is how you pronounce it. That's O, apostrophe, C-e-a-l-l-a-i-g-h. The other representative is Shayne, S-h-a-y-n-e, Routh, R-o-u-t-h, and Jeff Smith, each representatives of the Complainants.

The issue really was brought to a head in a little different sequence than Mr. Seiver alluded to, and that is they did submit their case-in-chief with affirmative deposition designations, substantial designations, from these four representative witnesses of the parties to this proceeding.

We did take a discovery disposition. A discovery deposition is a very different animal than a trial deposition. Objections are handled differently. Strategic decisions are handled differently about how you want to question these witnesses.

We attempted in the interim to reach an

agreement on authentication issues with respect to certain documents, particularly we had the Osmose data that we wanted to authenticate. submitted substantial testimony from two different witnesses with written prefiled direct testimony and deposition designations from third Osmose witness to authenticate that data set, and we called them after we did that and said, "Is there a possibility that we could stipulate to the authenticity of that data to streamline the trial, to release two, potentially three witnesses and not be burdened with that?" They said, "Yes, if you will stipulate to our pole measurements, " pole measurements taken by in

large part these four representatives.

And we said, "Yes," of course knowing that we have the right to cross examine each of those witnesses, as we intended to do with respect to those pole measurements, reasonably assuming, of course, that the party representatives would be live at trial.

When it came time to do the notice of cross examine witnesses, we had intent conversation with Mr. Cook, myself personally with Mr.

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Cook, and I said, "We of course intend to cross examine the witnesses on whose behalf you have designated substantial deposition testimony," that being consistent with the FCC's rules that if you designate a deposition, that you have to make that party available for cross examination at trial.

And their response only at that point was, "Okay. Then we'll withdraw it as our case-in-chief and we'll just counter designate to yours because we don't want to make those people available for cross examination."

That is a form over substance tactic that is an effort to avoid cross examination on documents that they have asked to be admitted into evidence.

Now, I will note about those documents their pole measurement data, that when we entered into that stipulation which I set forth very carefully in our notice of intent to file or to seek cross examination that we reserve the right to raise other objections to the admissibility of the evidence, including relevance, and each party also retains the right to make arguments concerning the weight to be

1 afforded to that evidence that is ultimately admitted. 2 We can't appropriately attack the weight of their measurements until we have them on the stand 3 and are allowed to have a trial cross examination of 4 5 these witnesses who are proffering this data, and 6 again, that is a very different animal than a 7 discovery deposition. 8 They were not tendered as witnesses for 9 trial deposition. No notice was given to us that the 10 parties would not be present at trial to provide 11 authenticating testimony in support of their 12 positions, and so we think that this is a form over 13 substance tactic on their part. We think it 14 prejudices us, and we want to have cross examination of these witnesses if they're going to have any 15 16 testimony in this case. 17 JUDGE SIPPEL: Well, how much cross were 18 you anticipating? These are witnesses -- go ahead. 19 I'm sorry. 20 MR. CAMPBELL: It will be limited, Your 21 I mean, we're going after a certain set of 22 data out of these witnesses. Cross has to be limited

1	to the scope of the direct, and so the direct is what
2	it is, and we will observe the Federal Rules on these
3	witnesses.
4	JUDGE SIPPEL: Is this written testimony
5	that's coming in or is this just stipulation?
6	MR. CAMPBELL: It's deposition testimony
7	that initially they identified in their case-in-chief,
8	and we said, "Okay. If that's going to be your
9	testimony, then we have a right to cross examine those
LO	people."
L1	And that's how we formulated our case, and
L2	then after it was over and they realized, oh, no,
13	there is a rule that allows them to cross examine our
L4	witnesses did they decide, well, we're going to double
L5	back and we'll yank it out, and we'll call it cross
1.6	designations.
L7	Now, I might also add that they made an
L8	effort at that time to say, "Well, Mr. Campbell, you
L9	did the same thing."
20	No, we didn't do the same thing. What we
21	did with Mr. David Tessieri was that we said since
22	we've stipulated to the Osmose data and Mr. McVearry

1	and Mr. Barker are no longer necessary to authenticate
2	the data, and to a large extent, if not entirely, Mr.
3	Tessieri's deposition was being offered to
4	authenticate the data, we're going to go back and
5	reevaluate that, guys, and if we can withdraw it,
6	we'll withdraw it from our case-in-chief, and if not,
7	if we need some, since you've designated substantial
8	portions of Mr. Tessieri's, we'll cross-designate and
9	put it in that way.
10	Cross examination of Mr. Tessieri was
11	never discussed, never sought to be avoided, and
12	indeed, if they want Mr. Tessieri here, he'll be here,
13	but that's not the issue.
14	So it's not the same thing, and I'm going
15	to hear that from them, and I just wanted to go ahead
16	and address that so I don't have to pop back up again.
17	JUDGE SIPPEL: All right. Who's going to
18	address this?
19	MR. SEIVER: I will, Your Honor. Mr. Cook
20	may have something to add to it.
21	My recollection is, and this is part of
22	our battle that we had regarding the supplemental
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filing that Gulf did, is that it was intending to go out and get its own measurements of all the poles that Complainants identified, and I expected that, you know, we didn't get any accounting records on our poles, but the idea was that they needed, and I think we assisted them in identifying to the extent that our locations weren't good enough that they were going to go out and do it themselves.

And I think they deserve the right to be able to put that evidence in. So that's what I was waiting for from them on those measurements, is that the 50 poles that we've designated they've known about for more than two months. If there is a problem with what our measurements were, grilling one of our people about it is not as relevant as putting on their own evidence as, no, this is 19 feet, not 19.2 or whatever it might be.

Plus, I believe they covered most of these with Mr. Harrelson. A lot of them were discussed with Mr. Harrelson, our expert who relied on these particular measurements. So if there's a problem with the measurements, he's available to answer any

questions.

So it's kind of a surprise to me that they want to have them for any reason, let alone that reason, and any of the pages that we designated were really just in anticipation. I don't understand why we can't simply withdraw them if that's because of the rule. If we had never designated them, then I guess they wouldn't be asking.

MR. COOK: If I may supplement, Your Honor.

JUDGE SIPPEL: I don't like this double teaming, but go ahead.

MR. COOK: No, no, just to the extent that it was referenced discussion here, you know, we identified these folks deposition excerpts only, not written testimony, you understand, but just excerpts from their deposition for one chief purpose, and that was because I was concerned that Gulf might challenge the measurements made by these four individuals, that the data and pole measurements that have now been admitted into evidence this morning in Complainants' exhibits -- or this afternoon -- Complainants'

Exhibits 15, 16, 17, and 18.

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And we now have a stipulation from the parties that there is, as Mr. Campbell says, he reserve the right to challenge perhaps their substance, but he admits that they're authentic, that they were made, that they're there, and they're in evidence.

And he certainly had the opportunity at the deposition since they were produced to him before the depositions to go over those measurements made by our four guys, one from each company for each of the ten, ten, and 20 poles that you've seen or 50 poles that were divided up into.

So now that we have the stipulation, the documents are in evidence. There is no need for us to have these very brief deposition excerpts in our affirmative case. We may not even need to re-tender them as cross designation. We can see what Gulf does with its designation.

But the point is they have had their chance to ask our four guys about these measurements over two days at depositions, and alluding to the

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1 Federal Rules, there is a provision there saying that 2 the trier of fact and the decider will take into 3 account any undue burden on these gentlemen who are 4 the supervisors of day-to-day operations in the field. 5 They have no knowledge up to this point. Here we are two weeks away from trial, that they're to be summoned 6 7 and drop what they're doing and come up here. 8 And I believe it would be an undue burden 9 and inappropriate to essentially give them a second 10 bite at the apple. JUDGE SIPPEL: Yeah, Mr. Campbell, before 11 12 you continue, was the data available at the time of 13 the depositions that you're talking about cross 14 examining now? 15 MR. CAMPBELL: The data was made available at the depositions, and we did question them in a 16 17 deposition strategy session about the data, how they 18 collected it, what went into it. We did not cross 19 examine them at length as you would at trial. 20 And what has happened is that they went 21 out in the field. They took the measurements. they 22 are then passing the measurements to their engineering expert. The engineering expert is going to get on the stand and formulate all kinds of hypothetical opinions about what the data means.

What we saved for trial is the critical analysis of practically in the real world what do the Complainants to this proceeding, the parties to this proceeding -- what is the import and impact of that data to them, and we also have a right to attack the way they measured their poles just like they're attempting to attach the way we measure the Osmose poles, and we have heard a great deal about that today.

And so as far as, you know, the practical point here, Your Honor, we think very strongly that even the Court may want to engage in some inquiry of the parties to this proceeding, the real world practical people who are out there in the field looking at these poles. The Court has a right to do that.

And as far as the Federal Rules go, the Federal Rules also have a strong preference for live testimony and certainly live testimony of the parties

1 to the proceeding, and you know, this is something 2 that the testimony is in there. It's critically 3 I don't want to call it sandbagging, but relevant. 4 the way this developed deprived us of the right to 5 have trial cross examination of our adversaries. 6 JUDGE SIPPEL: Let me ask this question. 7 You're indicating in your notice of intent to cross 8 examine -- where does it say that about -- oh, counsel 9 agreed to produce these witnesses 10 subpoena, but you're going to require a subpoena for 11 these four witnesses; is that right? 12 MR. SEIVER: Well, yes, Your Honor. We 13 weren't going to agree to provide the four 14 individuals. We didn't think that they should be 15 forced to testify. So that's why. 16 JUDGE SIPPEL: Well, there's nothing to 17 preclude Gulf Power from requesting subpoenas for them to come in as witnesses if they've got relevant 18 19 testimony, and they could be cross examined as hostile 20 witnesses. MR. SEIVER: Well, I would move to quash 21 subpoenas then on the basis of burden and 22 the

unnecessary attack. I was expecting to be able to argue part of the issue being if it's the measurements they made, I don't know what difference it makes if you have Mr. Routh on the stand, for example, and he has a pole where there's a measurement of eight inches, and I guess Mr. Campbell is going to say, well, when we had our Osmose people go out there it was six inches.

So what? If he has his Osmose person that will say it was six inches, then I don't know. If he wants to attack it that way, that's fine. We were agreeing to authenticity to save everybody the problem of someone trying to say on every particular measurement, "Yes, I went out there with a hot stick, and yes, I did it as accurately as I could." That's what they are.

And if Mr. Campbell's client was going to go out and measure the poles that we did, just as our expert went out and measured the poles that they designated, that's fine, and we don't want Mr. -- I mean, if Mr. Tessieri wants to come, we'll cross examine him, but we didn't want the others because

what's the point of us showing Mr. Harrelson's?

JUDGE SIPPEL: Wait a minute. What are you relying on? For measurements are you relying on what these four individuals did?

MR. SEIVER: Well, there is an exhibit where the poles show pictures of poles and addresses, and there were measurements that were made, and those were all turned over to Gulf Power well in advance of the deposition showing here are our 50 piles and here are the measurements. And that's an exhibit, and that was available to them to cross examine if they wanted to or to send their own people out to make their own measurements.

We're not trying to challenge their authenticity of their measurements either. We had our own expert go out and measure their poles that they designated. I didn't think it was appropriate to then take that and waste the Court's time arguing about a six inch or an eight inch, you know, differential with the witness that measured it. I don't know if the Court would want to hear about credibility to make that kind of a determination. There's an example.

There's a measurement, and it's there.

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MR. CAMPBELL: I think we have gotten off path here because I think there are a couple of errors here that need to be corrected. Number one, we were provided the pole measurement information taking four depositions in two days on the morning of the first deposition, and now I hear that we're expected to take trial cross examination of those witnesses given that environment. That's the first piece of misinformation.

The second piece of misinformation, my understanding based on having taken the deposition of Mr. Harrelson, their expert, is that he did not take any measurements. Perhaps one measurement of some transformer platform. The measurements he relies on are the measurements taken by the Complainants themselves. Yet the effort is to shield them from cross examination.

I will also point out that Your Honor hit on the most practical point in all of this, and that is had it been done differently, we would have exactly subpoensed these witnesses to appear as adverse

1 witnesses in our case-in-chief had anyone give us any 2 notice that the Complainants themselves were not going 3 to show up at the trial of this proceeding. 4 That's what you do, and that's our 5 intention now. If we can't reach agreement on this, 6 if they're not going to produce the witnesses, we have 7 subpoenas right here that we're going to hand to the 8 other side and get those witnesses here to stand 9 behind the measurements and the allegations they make 10 against our positions in this case. 11 Your Honor, the burden of MR. SEIVER: 12 proof is on Gulf Power. I don't know how many times 13 we've been through that, but more than enough. think Your Honor even said in one of the orders that 14 15 Complainants don't have to do anything. We don't have 16 to put on any evidence, ask any discovery, do anything 17 in this case. This is compelling us to put on 18 evidence. 19 I just don't understand it. 20 JUDGE SIPPEL: Well, wait. Let's keep this thing in context. Am I to understand that for 21 22 purposes of your defense, you are relying upon these

1	four individuals and some measurements that they did?
2	MR. SEIVER: Not as a defense. We picked
3	examples of poles for our expert to give opinions
4	about as he sat here to explain what is a full or
5	unfull pole. As you see it develop, you'll see he
6	also has his opinions on the 50 poles that Gulf did,
7	and I'm fully expecting that they will have some
8	testimony about whether or not our poles are full or
9	not full.
10	JUDGE SIPPEL: That's Mr. Harrelson.
11	MR. SEIVER: Mr. Harrelson, yes.
12	JUDGE SIPPEL: All right. Now, Mr.
13	Harrelson has some measurements that he is considering
L4	in formulating his opinion.
L5	MR. SEIVER: That is correct, Your Honor.
L6	JUDGE SIPPEL: Were those measurements
L7	done by these four individuals?
18	MR. SEIVER: Some, yes, and some were done
L9	by himself.
20	JUDGE SIPPEL: Well, can you give me a
21	percentage? Did he do ten percent and the others did
22	90 percent or did Harrelson do ten and 90 or
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